Sri B. D. JATTI.—The figures given are final demands. We first prepare provisional assessments and we ask them to pay. When demand notices are sent, it becosmes final.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question hour is over.

QUESTION FOR ANSWER ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

Collapsing of the building of the K. R. Girls' Middle School, Tumkur.

*Q.—1181. Smt. G. C. BHAGEERATHAMMA (Tumkur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) when the building of the K. R. Girls' Middle School in Tumkur, collapsed;

(*b*) when the said building was constructed?

A.—Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) Heavy cracks were noticed during June 1959. It started collapsing, gradually, since July 1963. two rooms have come down.

(*b*) The construction of the building was completed during March 1948.

Members' Representations *re*: Closure of Colleges in the old Mysore area.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Sravanabelagola).–Before going on to the next item, I want to raise a very important issue.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The leader of the Opposition should tell me about it beforehand.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Only today we saw it in the newspaper.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—I have sent notice.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಠಾತ್ತನೆ ರಜಾಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾದರೂ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಲಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Statements of the Minister for Education and the Chief Minister.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ (ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಹಠಾತ್ತನೆ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರದವರೇಕೆ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಏನು ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ 7-8 ದಿನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. 7-8 ದಿನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೇ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಟರ್ಮಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ರಜಾಕೊಟ್ಟರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.....

(ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಂದ ನಗು.)

It is a fact. It is not a question for laughter. Subsequently, the members will feel that serious developments would take place. There will be shortage of term.

(*Interruptions*)

You cannot have the cake and eat it too. The Principals of Government Colleges in ex-Mysore area, including Coorg and Mangalore, met me yesterday. We had a meeting for three hours. We discussed the entire thing and we came to the conclusion that it is in the interest of the students that the colleges should be closed because the question of term attendance would come in the way.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Was the agitation of the students for giving them attendance or was it for something else ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have to deal with the agenda before the House. Important and urgent matters might be permitted but the occasion cannot be made use for purpose of cross-examination.

† **Sri S. M. KRISHNA.**—Day before yesterday it was stated on behalf of Government that the Memorandum of the students would be placed before the cabinet and certain solutions found. Closing of educational institutions can hardly be a solution. By evading a solution, Government would not be living up to its responsibilities. That is what closing of institutions means. I saw students coming to Vidhana Soudha. Large number of students were clustered all the sides of Vidhana Soudha, in the Cubbon Park and other areas. It naturally gives rise to alarm and we would like the Government to tell the House, whether they have taken any decision on this matter.

† **Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA** (Chief Minister).—The Hon'ble Member raised the question as to what is being done. As to why the colleges were closed, the concerned Minister explained just now. It is a very good and a very wise step. I congratulate the Minister for having taken the step because it helps the students.

Regarding the question raised by my friend about the action taken, may submit to the House that some girl students saw me today. I asked them why they did not come to me before. They said : 'your appeal was not there. Therefore we did not come.' They explained their difficulties. I have heard them and I told them that the Government would sympathetically consider the whole thing. It is possible that in a day or two, Government could settle the whole thing.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No more discussion is necessary.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಸಿರಾ).—ಸ್ಪ್ಯಾಮೀ, ನಾಟಕದ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೊಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ತಾವೇ ಒಂದು ರೂಲಿಂಗು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

You were pleased to say that no police officer can move about within the precincts of the Assembly. Now since two days we see Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in their muftis moving about the lounges and roundabouts. Two head constables and one Police S. I. is watching the movement of my friend Mr. Krishnaiah Shetty in the General Hostel premises. I would like to know whether the Speaker has permitted it. If he has not done so, I request him to give us the protection we are entitled to.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—He seems to know even policemen in mufti.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, it is very serious matter. I request the Chair to look into the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will examine the position and say something a 3-45 P.M. to-day. Meanwhile, I would request the Hon'ble Member Sri Krishnaiah Shetty to meet me. I do not want it to be raised on the Floor of the House.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, the Legislators' Home is under the control of the Chair. Even there, we can see Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What prevented the Hon'ble Member from telling me something before we assembled here?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾವೂ ಬಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟೆವು, ನೀವೂ ಬಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ ಒಳಗೆ; ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ? There is the least exaggeration in my statement.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There should not be what is called excuses. I have made arrangments for every room being fitted with a telephone and the Members can get in touch with me, if they like, within two minutes.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Yes, we have got telephones, but your telephone will be very busy having one hundred calls one after another.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In grammer I have read of three degrees only, *i.e.*, positive, comparative and superlative. The first was lame and the second was lamer that my phone was engaged the whole day and therefore they could not contact.

Sri G. V. Gowda raised some doubt. I have got with me the rulings of the Lok Sabha. This comes there under rule 78 and this is what he says :—

> "With regard to the scope of discussion on the Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee :
>
> "I do not think we could go again into the whole Bill. The matter was discussed before it went to the Select Committee."

(MR. SPAEKER)

"The speeches will have to be confined to the Bill as it is reported by the Select Committee and more particularly to the changes made by the Select Committee during the course of its deliberations. The whole legislation is not open for discussion."

"On the motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration the principle of the Bill is not open to discussion again"

"The principle of the Bill originating in Lok Sabha cannot be discussed on motion for consideration of the Bill as reported by Joint Committee.

"On the 1st August 1952, when the Minister of Home Affairs moved the motion that the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration, the Speaker in indicating the scope of discussion on the motion observed :

"The House as a whole was committed to the principle of the Bill and there would be no question of reopening any discussion on the principle of the Bill."

"Where, however, a Bill originates in the Rajya Sabha and is referred to a Joint Committee, Lok Sabha is not committed to the principle of the Bill by merely concurring in the motion of Rajya Sabha to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee."

The Members of the Joint Select Committee are generally given preference to speak during the discussion as reported. So, the principles we have been following are absolutely correct.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—Is it not open to us to comment on the attitude of the Joint Select Committee as such ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That attitude is covered by the principle that there is something concluded. Attitude does not mean reopening.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Can we not make observations on the minutes of dissent ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—If it is *ultra vires*. Then, the first two paragraphs seem to go counter to the vote of the House. The Hon'ble Member may if he so likes, concentrate on any particular clause of the Bill and vote it down.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Whatever has been said now is binding so far as we are concerned. It is an academic point of view.

Mr. SPEAKER.—'Academic' we will have it some other day, not now.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—While the Dramatic Performances Bill was being discussed, strongest objections were taken even to withdraw the Bill and to negative the principles of the Bill. Having taken into consideration

the discussion which took place while considering the principles of the Bill, the Select Committee Members have only expressed what the Hon'ble Members on the Floor of this House expressed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is partly right, to the extent that there was some Debate. Now, does voting follow the Debate or does it precede the Debate? is the voting to be superseded ?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—We have to follow the discussions and the views and take into consideration what the Hon'ble Members have expressed on the Floor of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have not shut-out anything nor propose doing it. We must not proceed on sentiments but on principles which are well established and which do not run counter to that.

MYSORE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL, 1963.

(As reported by the Joint Select Committee.)

(Motion to consider—Debate continued.)

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Sir, at the very outest, I should say that the Joint Select Committee have ignored the implications of having a legislation as this. They have not even cared, in my opinion, to go through the provisions of the Constitution or at least the Dramatic Performances Act of 1876. The conditions under which the Dramatic Performances are considered objectionable are only three as mentioned in the Act of 1876, *i. e.*, (1) of a scandalous or defamatory nature or (2) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in (India) or (3) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance. These are the only three conditions. If any drama consisting of these matters, is likely to be performed, then such performance has got to be prohibited as per clause 3 of the Dramatic Performances Act of 1876, and also the Constitution mentions under which circumstances a reasonable restriction can be imposed against the freedom of speech and expression. Article 19 (2) says :

> "Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an office."